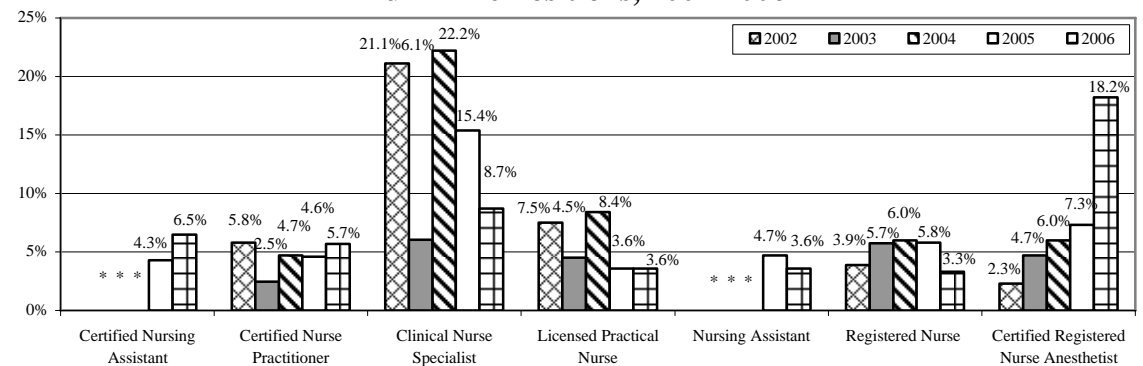


## Nursing Professions

Figure 34 shows the percentage of vacancies from 2002 through 2006 for all facilities for nursing professions including certified nursing assistant, certified nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, licensed practical nurse, nursing assistant, certified registered nurse anesthetist, and registered nurse (no separation of degrees). The position with the highest percent of vacancies in 2006 was certified registered nurse anesthetist with 18.2 percent, while the position with the lowest percent of vacancies in 2006 was registered nurse with 3.3 percent. Overall, in 2006, nursing professions had 4.3 percent of budgeted vacancies while in 2005 nursing professions had 5.1 percent of budgeted vacancies.

**Figure 34**  
**Nursing - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2006**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

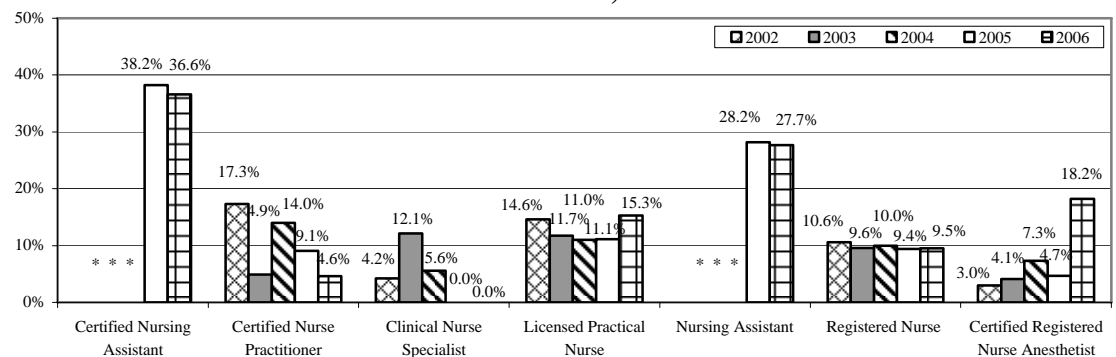
Note: Vacancy numbers are determined at a single point time during the reporting year.

For definition of percent of vacancies, see Appendix A.

2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

\* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

**Figure 35**  
**Nursing - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2006**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: Turnover is the number of employees who left the facility during the fiscal year.

For definition of percent of turnovers, see Appendix A.

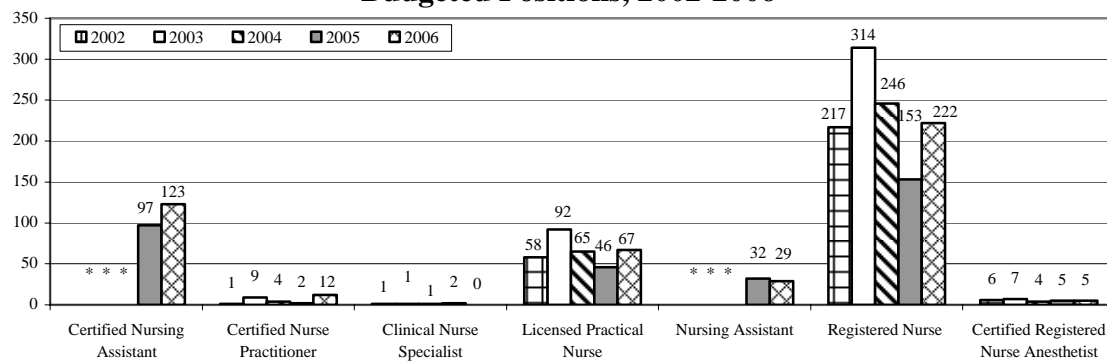
2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

\* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Figure 35 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2002 through 2006 for all facilities for the selected nursing professions. The position with the highest percent of turnovers in 2006 was certified nursing assistant with 36.6 percent, while the position with the lowest percent of turnovers in 2006 was clinical nurse specialist with 0 percent. Overall, in 2006, nursing professions had 19.6 percent of turnovers while in 2005 nursing professions had 18.9 percent of turnovers.

Figure 36 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the nursing professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2006. The position with the highest number of hard-to-fill responses in 2006 was registered nurse with 222 facilities selecting the response, while the position with the lowest number of hard-to-fill responses in 2006 was clinical nurse specialist with zero facilities selecting the response.

**Figure 36**  
**Nursing - Hard-to-Fill Responses by the Selected Budgeted Positions, 2002-2006**



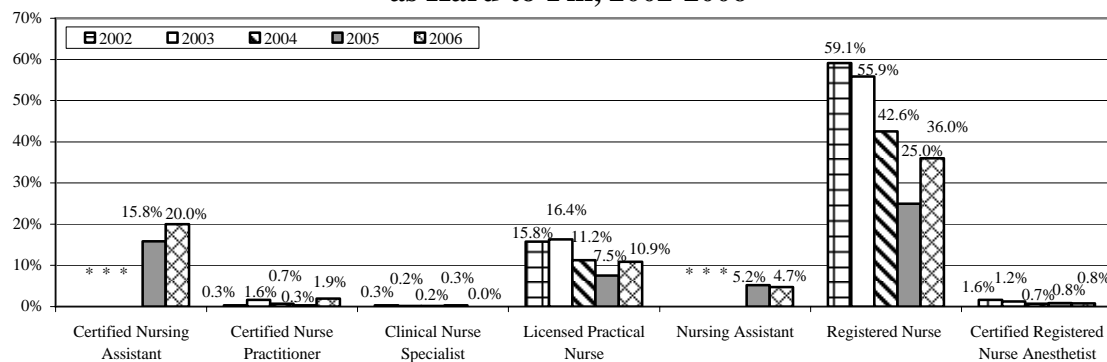
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

\* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Figure 37 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the nursing professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2006. The hard-to-fill position with the highest percent of facilities in 2006 was registered nurse with 36 percent, while the hard-to-fill position with the lowest percent of facilities in 2006 was clinical nurse specialist with 0 percent.

**Figure 37**  
**Nursing – Percent of Facilities Who Reported Positions as Hard-to-Fill, 2002-2006**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

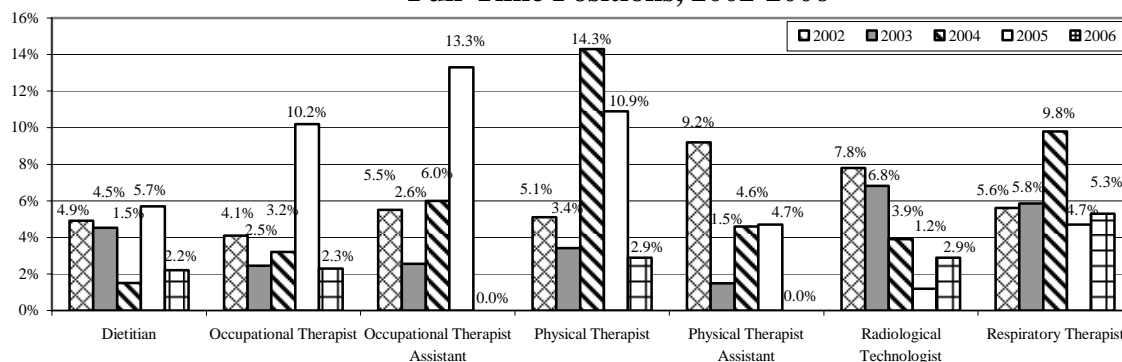
Note: 2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

\* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

## Allied Health Professions

Figure 38 shows the percentage of vacancies from 2002 through 2006 for all facilities for allied health professions including dietitian, occupational therapist, occupational therapist assistant, physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, radiological technologist, and respiratory therapist. The position with the highest percent of vacancies in 2006 was respiratory therapist with 5.3 percent, while the position with the lowest percent of vacancies in 2006 was occupational therapist assistant and physical therapist assistant both with 0 percent. Overall, in 2006, allied health professions had 2.9 percent of budgeted vacancies while in 2005 allied health professions had 6.0 percent of budgeted vacancies.

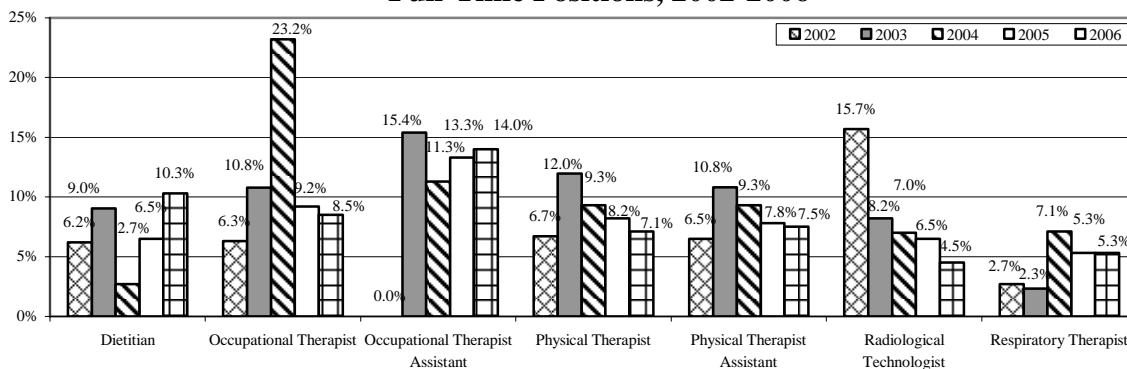
**Figure 38**  
**Allied Health - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2006**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
Note: Vacancy numbers are determined at a single point in time during the reporting period.  
For definition of percent of vacancies, see Appendix A.  
2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

Figure 39 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2002 through 2006 for all facilities for allied health professions. The position with the highest percent of turnovers in 2006 was occupational therapist assistant with 14 percent, while the position with the lowest percent of turnovers in 2006 was radiological technologist with 4.5 percent. Overall, in 2006, allied health professions had 16.8 percent of turnovers while in 2005 allied health professions had 7.2 percent of turnovers.

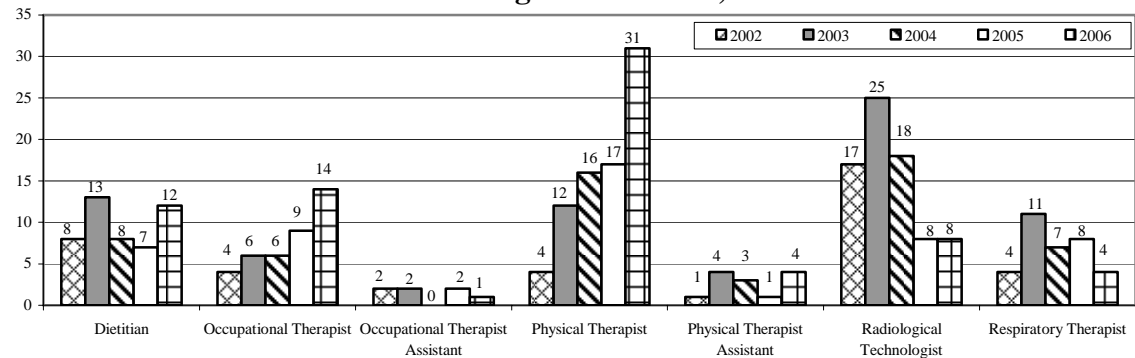
**Figure 39**  
**Allied Health - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2006**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
Note: Turnover is the number of employees who left the facility during the fiscal year.  
For definition of percent of turnovers, see Appendix A.  
2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

Figure 40 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the allied health professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2006. The position with the highest number of hard-to-fill responses in 2006 was physical therapist with 31 facilities selecting the response, while the position with the lowest number of hard-to-fill responses in 2006 was occupational therapist assistant with one facility selecting the response.

**Figure 40**  
**Allied Health - Hard-to-Fill Responses by the**  
**Selected Budgeted Positions, 2002-2006**

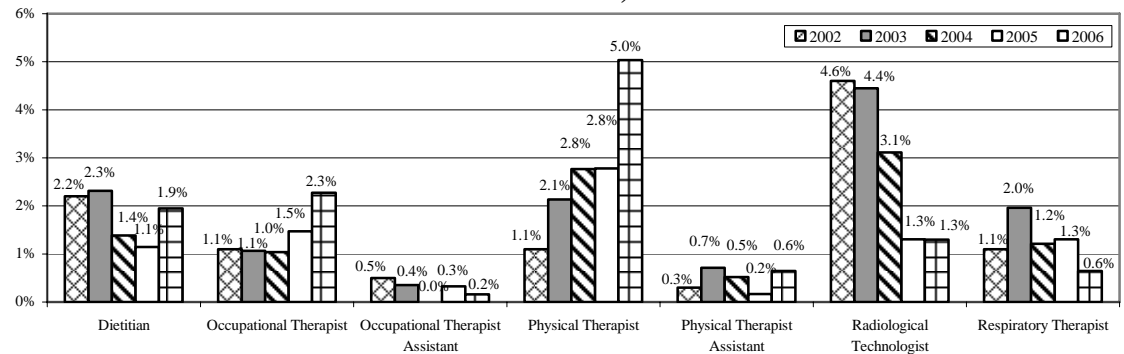


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

Figure 41 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the allied health professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2006. The hard-to-fill position with the highest percent of facilities in 2006 was physical therapist with 5 percent, while the hard-to-fill position with the lowest percent of facilities in 2006 was occupational therapist assistant 0.2 percent.

**Figure 41**  
**Allied Health - Percent of Respondents Who Reported Positions**  
**as Hard-to-Fill, 2002-2006**



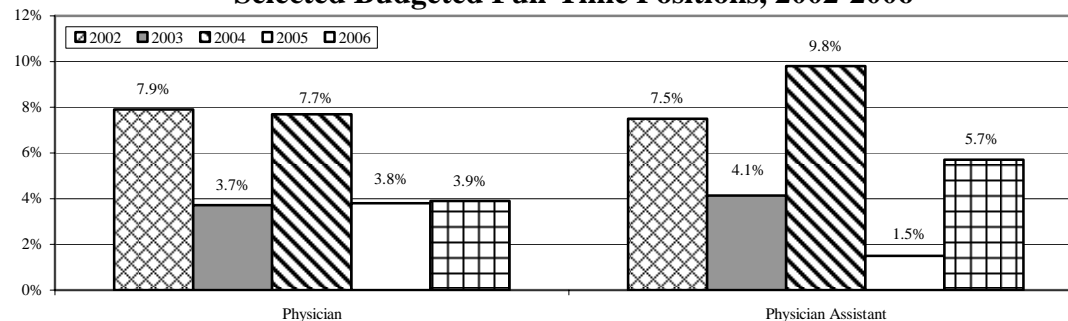
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

## Physician and Physician Assistants Professions

Figure 42 shows the percentage of vacancies for all facilities for physician and physician assistant professions from 2002 through 2006. The percent of vacancies from 2005 to 2006 for physicians held steady, while the percent of vacancies from 2005 to 2006 for physician assistants showed a sharp increase. Overall, in 2006, physician and physician assistant professions had 4.3 percent of budgeted vacancies while in 2005 physician and physician assistant professions had 3.3 percent of budgeted vacancies.

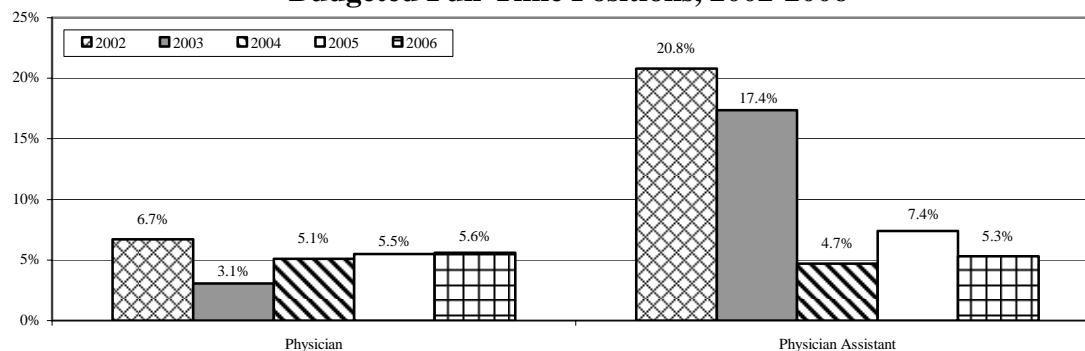
**Figure 42**  
**Physicians and Physician Assistants - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2006**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
 Note: Vacancy numbers are determined at a single point in time during the reporting year.  
 For definition of percent of vacancies, see Appendix A.  
 2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

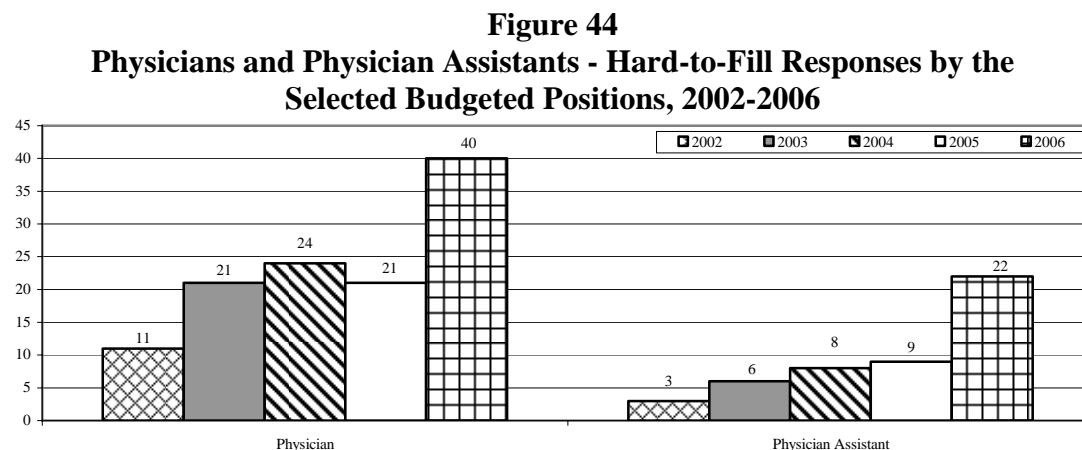
Figure 43 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2002 through 2006 for all facilities for physician and physician assistant professions. The percent of turnovers from 2005 to 2006 for physicians held steady, while the percent of turnovers from 2005 to 2006 for physician assistants showed a notable decline. Overall, in 2006, physician and physician assistant professions had 5.5 percent of turnovers while in 2005 physician and physician assistant professions had 5.9 percent of turnovers.

**Figure 43**  
**Physicians and Physician Assistants - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2002-2006**



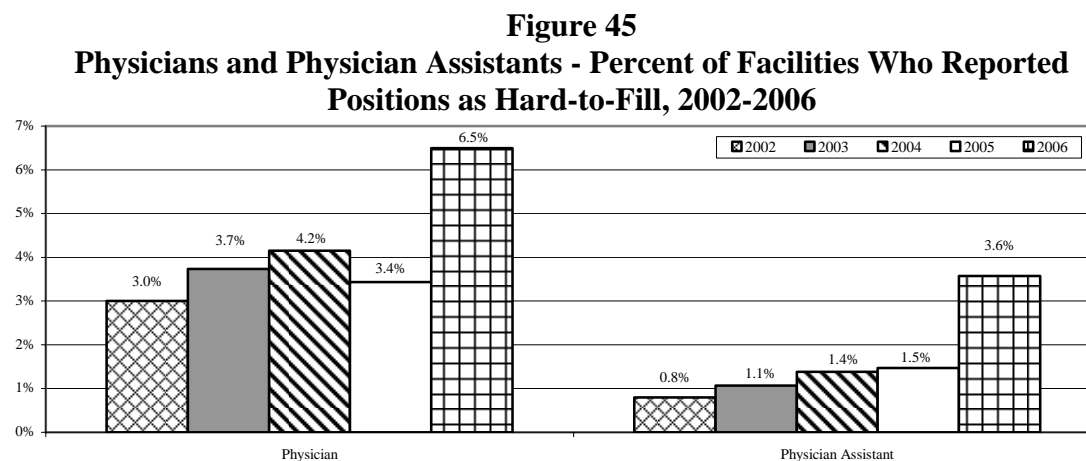
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
 Note: Turnover is the number of employees who left the facility during the fiscal year.  
 For definition of percent of turnovers, see Appendix A.  
 2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

Figure 44 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the physician and physician assistant professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2006. Hard-to-fill responses for both physicians and physician assistants illustrated a sharp increase from 2005 to 2006



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
Note: 2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.

Figure 45 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the physician or physician assistant professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2002 through 2006. The percent of facilities who reported physicians and physician assistants as hard-to-fill illustrated a sharp increase from 2005 to 2006.



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records  
Note: 2003 to 2006 includes clinic data.